

# ASYMPTOTICS OF THE TRANSLATION FLOW ON HOLOMORPHIC MAPS OUT OF THE POLY-PLANE

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**ABSTRACT.** We study the family of holomorphic maps from the polydisk to the disk which restrict to the identity on the diagonal. In particular, we analyze the asymptotics of the orbit of such a map under the conjugation action of a unipotent subgroup of  $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ . We discuss an application of our results to the study of the Carathéodory metric on Teichmüller space.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $\mathbb{H}$  be the upper half-plane  $\mathbb{H} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} | \mathrm{Im}(\lambda) > 0\}$ . The poly-plane  $\mathbb{H}^n = \mathbb{H} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{H}$  is the  $n$ -fold product of  $\mathbb{H}$  with itself.

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the family of holomorphic functions  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  which restrict to the identity on the diagonal, i.e.  $f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ . Fix  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $f$  is in  $\mathcal{D}$ , then so is the map  $f_t$  defined by

$$f_t(z_1, \dots, z_n) = f(z_1 - t, \dots, z_n - t) + t.$$

The action  $(f, t) \mapsto f_t$  is called the *translation flow* on  $\mathcal{D}$ .

In this paper, we study the asymptotics of the translation flow. Suppose  $f \in \mathcal{D}$ , and let  $\alpha_j = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(i, \dots, i)$  for  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . Our main result is that for “most”  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_t$  is “close” to the translation-invariant function  $\mathbf{g}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j$ . More precisely, we prove

**Theorem 4.1.** *Let  $U$  be any open neighborhood of  $\mathbf{g}$  in the compact-open topology. Choose  $t$  uniformly at random in  $[-r, r]$ . The probability that  $f_t$  is in  $U$  tends to 1 as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .*

The motivation for this work comes from the study of the Kobayashi and Carathéodory metrics on Teichmüller space. Combined with results of Markovic [4], Theorem 4.1 yields a criterion for determining whether the two metrics agree on the Teichmüller disk generated by a rational Strebel differential.

Our methods are inspired by Knese’s work [2] on extremal maps  $\mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ .

**1.1. The Carathéodory and Kobayashi metrics on Teichmüller space.** The Carathéodory pseudometric  $d_C$  on a complex manifold  $X$  assigns to two points  $p, q \in X$  the distance

$$d_C(p, q) \equiv \sup_f d_{\mathbb{H}}(f(p), f(q)),$$

where the supremum is taken over all holomorphic maps  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ , and  $d_{\mathbb{H}}$  is the Poincaré metric. In other words,  $d_C$  is the largest pseudometric on  $X$  so that every holomorphic map from  $X$  to  $\mathbb{H}$  is length-decreasing.

The Kobayashi pseudometric  $d_K$  on  $X$  is defined in terms of maps  $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow X$ . It is the largest pseudometric on  $X$  so that every holomorphic map from  $\mathbb{H}$  to  $X$  is length-decreasing.

The Kobayashi and Carathéodory metrics on  $\mathbb{H}^n$  are both given by

$$d_{\mathbb{H}^n}(z, w) = \max_j d_{\mathbb{H}}(z_j, w_j).$$

In general, the Schwarz lemma implies  $d_C \leq d_K$  for any complex manifold. However, it is usually difficult to determine if  $d_C = d_K$  for a given complex manifold  $X$ .

In [4], Markovic proves that  $d_C$  and  $d_K$  do not agree on the Teichmüller space of a closed orientable surface of genus  $\geq 2$ . Let  $\mathcal{T}$  be the Teichmüller space of a finite-type orientable surface. Given a rational Strebel differential  $\phi$  with characteristic annuli  $\Pi_1, \dots, \Pi_n$ , Markovic defines a holomorphic map  $\mathcal{E}^\phi : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ . The marked surface  $\mathcal{E}^\phi(z_1, \dots, z_n)$  is constructed by applying the affine transformation  $x + iy \mapsto x + z_j y$  to  $\Pi_j$ . In particular, the restriction of  $\mathcal{E}^\phi$  to the diagonal is the Teichmüller disk generated by  $\phi$ . Let  $\alpha_j = \left( \int_{\Pi_j} |\phi| \right) / \|\phi\|_1$ . Markovic shows that, if  $d_C$  and  $d_K$  agree on the Teichmüller disk generated by  $\phi$ , then there is a holomorphic function  $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  and a real constant  $T$  so that  $f = \Psi \circ \mathcal{E}^\phi$  satisfies

$$(A) \quad f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda$$

$$(B) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \alpha_j$$

$$(C) \quad f(z_1 + T, z_2 + T, \dots, z_n + T) = f(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) + T$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ ,  $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{H}^n$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

Markovic then proves

**Proposition 1.1.** *For  $n = 2$ , the only holomorphic  $f : \mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  satisfying conditions (A),(B),(C) is  $f(z_1, z_2) = \alpha_1 z_1 + \alpha_2 z_2$ .*

So if  $\phi$  has exactly two characteristic annuli, there is a  $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  such that  $\Psi \circ \mathcal{E}^\phi = \alpha_1 z_1 + \alpha_2 z_2$ . This criterion is then used to show that  $d_C$  and  $d_K$  do not agree on the Teichmüller disk generated by an  $L$ -shaped pillowcase with rational edge lengths.

As a corollary of our main result Theorem 4.1, we obtain the generalization of Proposition 1.1 to arbitrary  $n$ :

**Corollary 4.2.** *The only  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  satisfying (A),(B),(C) is  $f(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j$ .*

This yields the following criterion for determining whether  $d_C$  and  $d_K$  agree on the Teichmüller disk generated by a rational Strebel differential.

**Proposition 1.2.** *Let  $\phi$  be a rational Jenkins-Strebel differential, with characteristic annuli  $\Pi_1, \dots, \Pi_n$ . Suppose  $d_C$  and  $d_K$  agree on the Teichmüller disk generated by  $\phi$ . Then there exists a holomorphic map  $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^n$  such that*

$$\Psi \circ \mathcal{E}^\phi(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \alpha_1 z_1 + \dots + \alpha_n z_n,$$

where  $\alpha_j = \left( \int_{\Pi_j} |\phi| \right) / \|\phi\|_1$ .

*Remark:* Markovic showed that there are Teichmüller disks on which  $d_C \neq d_K$ . On the other hand, Kra [3] proved that  $d_C = d_K$  on every Teichmüller disk generated by a holomorphic quadratic differential with even-order zeros. This raises a natural question: For which quadratic differentials do the Carathéodory and Kobayashi metrics on the corresponding disk agree? Is there a simple geometric characterization of such differentials? Proposition 1.2 might be useful as a first step in answering this question.

**1.2. The Schwarz lemma and extremal maps.** Let  $\mathbb{D}$  be the open unit disk in the complex plane. The classical Schwarz lemma states that, if  $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  is holomorphic, then

$$(1) \quad (1 - |z|)^2 |f'(z)| \leq |1 - f(z)|^2,$$

for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . If equality holds in (1) for some  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ , then it holds for all  $z$ . In this case,  $f$  is a conformal automorphism of  $\mathbb{D}$ .

The Schwarz lemma has the following generalization for holomorphic maps  $f$  from the polydisk  $\mathbb{D}^n = \mathbb{D} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{D}$  to  $\mathbb{D}$  (see page 179 of [5]):

$$(2) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n (1 - |z_j|^2) \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(z) \right| \leq 1 - |f(z)|^2,$$

for every  $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{D}^n$ . To understand (2), we recall the following definitions: A *balanced disk* in  $\mathbb{D}^n$  is a copy of  $\mathbb{D}$  embedded in  $\mathbb{D}^n$  by a map of the form

$$\Phi : z \mapsto (\phi_1(z), \dots, \phi_n(z)),$$

where  $\phi_i \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ . A balanced disk  $\Phi$  is called *extreme* for  $f$  if the restriction  $f \circ \Phi$  is in  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ . The content of (2) is that the restriction of  $f$  to every balanced disk satisfies the classical Schwarz lemma. Equality in (2) means that  $z$  is contained in some extreme disk for  $f$ .

The *extreme set*  $X(f)$  is the union of the extreme disks of  $f$ . In other words,  $X(f)$  is the set of points  $z \in \mathbb{D}^n$  for which equality holds in (2). In [2], Knese classifies maps  $f : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  for which  $X(f) = \mathbb{D}^n$ . Such maps are called *everywhere extremal*, or simply *extremal*. Knese shows that extremal maps  $\mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  form a special class of rational functions parameterized by  $(n+1) \times (n+1)$  symmetric unitary matrices.

The upper half-plane  $\mathbb{H}$  is conformally equivalent to  $\mathbb{D}$  via the Cayley transform  $z \mapsto \frac{i-z}{i+z}$ . For holomorphic maps  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ , the generalized Schwarz lemma becomes

$$(3) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Im}(z_j) \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(z) \right| \leq \text{Im} f(z).$$

**1.3. The families  $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{C}$ .** Consider the family  $\mathcal{D}$  of maps  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  which restrict to the identity on the diagonal:

$$f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ .  $\mathcal{D}$  is a natural class to consider; it is the collection of maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  with a *distinguished extreme disk*.

Differentiating both sides of the last equation with respect to  $\lambda$  yields

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = 1.$$

But by the generalized Schwarz lemma (3),

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) \right| \leq 1.$$

So  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) \geq 0$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . By the open mapping theorem,  $\lambda \mapsto \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda)$ . So  $f$  satisfies

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \alpha_j$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ , for some collection of nonnegative constants  $\alpha_j$  summing to 1.

In the rest of the paper, we assume without loss of generality  $\alpha_j = \frac{1}{n}$ . To reduce the general case to this one, suppose  $f \in \mathcal{D}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(i, \dots, i) = \alpha_j$ . Define  $g \in \mathcal{D}$  by

$$g(z) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \frac{1 - \alpha_j}{n - 1} \right) z_j.$$

Then

$$\tilde{f} = \frac{1}{n}f + \frac{n-1}{n}g$$

is in  $\mathcal{D}$  and satisfies  $\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial z_j}(i, \dots, i) = \frac{1}{n}$ . Since  $g$  is invariant under the translation flow, it suffices to consider the translation orbit of  $\tilde{f}$ .

With these considerations in mind, we define  $\mathcal{C}$  to be the family of holomorphic maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  satisfying

$$(A) \quad f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda,$$

$$(B) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \frac{1}{n},$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

When convenient, we view  $\mathcal{C}$  as the family of maps  $\mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  satisfying the same conditions. (Conjugation by the Cayley transform  $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  preserves (A), (B).)

*Remark:* Conditions (A) and (B) hold for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  iff they both hold for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ .

**1.4. Extremal maps in dimension two.** In [2], Kneser showed that extremal maps  $g : \mathbb{D}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  satisfying  $g(0) = 0$  are all of form

$$g(z, w) = \mu \frac{az + bw - zw}{1 - \bar{b}z - \bar{a}w},$$

where  $|\mu| = |a| + |b| = 1$ . Imposing  $f(\lambda, \lambda) = z$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\lambda, \lambda) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial w}(\lambda, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}$ , we find that the extremal elements of  $\mathcal{C}$  are the functions of form

$$g_\nu(z, w) = \frac{\nu(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{w}{2}) - zw}{\nu - (\frac{z}{2} + \frac{w}{2})}$$

with  $\nu \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ .

A direct computation shows that, for any  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ ,

$$\gamma \cdot g_\nu = g_{\gamma(\nu)},$$

where  $(\gamma \cdot g_\nu)(z_1, z_2) = \gamma g_\nu(\gamma^{-1}z_1, \gamma^{-1}z_2)$ . Thus, the set of extremals in  $\mathcal{C}$  is in  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ -equivariant bijection with  $\partial\mathbb{D}$ .

*Remark:* The situation for  $n > 2$  is more complicated; one can show using Knese's classification of extremals that the extremals in  $\mathcal{C}$  constitute a manifold of dimension  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ .

Conjugating by the Cayley transform, we get a description of the extremal maps  $\mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ . They are the functions of form

$$h_r(z, w) = \frac{r(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{w}{2}) - zw}{r - (\frac{z}{2} + \frac{w}{2})},$$

with  $r \in \partial\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ . In particular,

$$h_\infty(z, w) = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{w}{2}.$$

One can check that the extreme disks for  $h_\infty$  are precisely those of form  $\{(z, az + b) \mid z \in \mathbb{H}\}$ , where  $a > 0$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . It follows, more generally, that the extreme disks for  $h_r$  are those of form  $\{(z, \phi(z)) \mid z \in \mathbb{H}\}$ , with  $\phi \in \text{Stab}(r)$ .

**Example 1.3** In [2], Knese constructed a holomorphic map  $\mathbb{D}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  which has two extreme disks, yet is not everywhere extremal. Below, we give an example of a map  $\mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  which is extremal on every disk of the form  $\{(z, az) \mid z \in \mathbb{H}\}$  with  $a > 0$ , yet is not everywhere extremal.

Given  $r, s \in \partial\mathbb{H}$ ,  $\text{Stab}(r) \cap \text{Stab}(s)$  is the set of isometries preserving the hyperbolic geodesic with endpoints  $r, s$ . For example,  $\text{Stab}(0) \cap \text{Stab}(\infty)$  consists of isometries preserving the positive imaginary axis; these are of form  $z \mapsto az$  with  $a > 0$ . So the disks  $D_a = \{(z, az) \mid z \in \mathbb{H}\}$  are extreme for both  $h_\infty(z, w) = \frac{z+w}{2}$  and  $h_0(z, w) = \frac{2zw}{z+w}$ . In fact, the  $D_a$  are extreme for any convex combination

$$f^t = th_\infty + (1-t)h_0,$$

with  $t \in (0, 1)$ . Indeed,

$$f^t(z, az) = \left( t \frac{1+a}{2} + (1-t) \frac{2a^2}{1+a} \right) z.$$

So  $X(f^t)$  contains a set of real dimension 3. Yet  $f^t$  is not everywhere extremal, as  $f^t \neq h_r$  for any  $r \in \partial\mathbb{H}$ .

**1.5. Translation flow in dimension 2.** In dimension 2,  $\mathcal{C}$  can be parameterized explicitly using Nevanlinna-Pick interpolation on the bidisk. The maps  $\mathbb{D}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$  belonging to  $\mathcal{C}$  are precisely those of form

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{2}(z+w) + \frac{1}{4}(z-w)^2 \frac{\Theta(z, w)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}(z+w)\Theta(z, w)},$$

where  $\Theta$  is any holomorphic map from  $\mathbb{D}^2$  to the closed disk  $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ . (See page 189 of [1].)

To parameterize maps  $\mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ , we conjugate (4) by the Cayley transform. We get the same general form, with  $\Theta$  any holomorphic map from  $\mathbb{H}^2$  to the closure  $\overline{\mathbb{H}}$  of  $\mathbb{H}$  in the Riemann sphere. Substituting  $\Theta = -\frac{1}{\Phi}$ , (4) becomes

$$(5) \quad \frac{\frac{z+w}{2} \cdot \Phi(z, w) + zw}{\Phi(z, w) + \frac{z+w}{2}},$$

The extremal map  $h_r$  corresponds to  $\Phi \equiv -r$ . In particular,  $h_\infty(z, w) = \frac{z+w}{2}$  corresponds to  $\Phi \equiv \infty$ .

The conjugate of (5) by the translation  $\lambda \mapsto \lambda + t$  is

$$(6) \quad \frac{\frac{z+w}{2} \cdot [\Phi(z-t, w-t) - t] + zw}{[\Phi(z-t, w-t) - t] + \frac{z+w}{2}}.$$

One can show that for randomly chosen  $t$ ,  $|\Phi(z-t, w-t) - t|$  is very large, so that (6) is very close to  $\frac{z+w}{2}$ . This yields a proof of Theorem 4.1 in dimension 2.

**1.6. Outline.** The rest of the paper will focus on the proof of our main result, Theorem 4.1. The key observation is that  $\mathbf{g}(z) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j$  is an everywhere extremal map from  $\mathbb{H}^n$  to  $\mathbb{H}$ .

In Section 2, we show that extremals in  $\mathcal{C}$  are extreme points of  $\mathcal{C}$ , in the sense of convex analysis. More precisely, we prove

**Proposition 2.3.** *If  $g \in \mathcal{C}$  is extremal and  $\mu$  is a Borel probability measure on  $\mathcal{C}$  such that*

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu(f) = g(z) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{H}^n,$$

*then  $\mu$  is the Dirac measure  $\delta_g$  concentrated at the point  $g \in \mathcal{C}$ .*

Then, in Section 3 we show that the average of any  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  over the translation flow is  $\mathbf{g}(z) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j$ . That is, we prove

**Proposition 3.1.** *Let  $f \in \mathcal{C}$ . For each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , define  $f_t(z_1, \dots, z_n) = f(z_1 - t, \dots, z_n - t) + t$ . Then  $\frac{1}{2r} \int_{-r}^r f_t(z) dt$  converges locally uniformly to  $\mathbf{g}(z)$  as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .*

In Section 4, we prove the main result. To apply Proposition 2.3, we consider the measure  $\mu_r$  on  $\mathcal{C}$  obtained by pushing forward the uniform probability measure on  $[-r, r]$  via the map  $t \mapsto f_t$ . The desired result is that  $\mu_r \rightarrow \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$  as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ . Propositions 2.3, 3.1 imply that  $\delta_{\mathbf{g}}$  is the only accumulation point of  $\{\mu_r\}_{r>0}$ . The main result then follows by the Banach-Alaoglu theorem.

In Section 5, we rephrase our results in a more invariant form, in terms of the conjugation action of  $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  on  $\mathcal{D}$ . In Section 6, we establish a rigidity result used in the proof Proposition 3.1, and in the appendix, we discuss generalizations of the classical polarization principle.

## 2. CONVEXITY AND EXTREME POINTS

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the family of holomorphic maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  satisfying

$$(A) \quad f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda,$$

$$(B) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \frac{1}{n},$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

Recall that an extremal map  $g : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  is a holomorphic function satisfying

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \mathrm{Im}(z_j) \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}(z) \right| = \mathrm{Im}g(z).$$

for all  $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{H}^n$ .

Observe that  $\mathcal{C}$  is a convex subset of the holomorphic functions on  $\mathbb{H}^n$ . Our next result is that every extremal in  $\mathcal{C}$  is an extreme point in the sense of convex analysis.

**Proposition 2.1.** *Suppose  $g \in \mathcal{C}$  is extremal. If  $g = tf_1 + (1-t)f_2$ , with  $f_i \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $t \in (0, 1)$ , then  $f_1 = f_2 = g$ .*

*Proof:* We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad t \operatorname{Im}(f_1) + (1-t)\operatorname{Im}(f_2) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Im}(z_j) \left| t \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j} + (1-t) \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_j} \right| \\
 &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Im}(z_j) \left[ t \left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j} \right| + (1-t) \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_j} \right| \right] \\
 &\leq t \operatorname{Im}(f_1) + (1-t)\operatorname{Im}(f_2),
 \end{aligned}$$

where in the first line we've used that  $g$  is extremal, and in the third we've applied (3) to  $f_1, f_2$ . Thus,

$$\left| t \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j}(z) + (1-t) \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_j}(z) \right| = t \left| \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j}(z) \right| + (1-t) \left| \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z_j}(z) \right|$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, n$  and all  $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ .

So

$$\left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j} \right)^{-1} \geq 0,$$

whenever  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j} \neq 0$ , and similarly for  $f_2$ . Let  $U \subset \mathbb{H}^n$  be the complement of the zero set of  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}$ . By (B),  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}$  is not identically zero, so  $U$  is a dense connected subset of  $\mathbb{H}^n$ . The open mapping theorem now implies that  $\left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j} \right)^{-1}$  is a nonnegative constant on  $U$ . Again by (B),

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}$$

on  $U$  and, thus, on all of  $\mathbb{H}^n$ . Since the first derivatives of  $f_1$  and  $g$  are the same,  $f_1$  and  $g$  differ by a constant. By (A),  $f_1 = g$ . Similarly,  $f_2 = g$ .  $\square$

The last result implies that if a finite convex combination

$$g = \sum_k t_k f_k$$

of elements of  $\mathcal{C}$  is extremal, then the  $f_k$  are all equal to  $g$ . We will show, more generally, that if  $\mu$  is a Borel probability measure on  $\mathcal{C}$  such that

$$g = \int_{\mathcal{C}} f d\mu(f)$$

is extremal, then  $\mu = \delta_g$ . Before we consider Borel measures on the space  $\mathcal{C}$ , we need to understand the space's basic topological properties.

**Proposition 2.2.** *The family  $\mathcal{C}$  is compact and metrizable in the compact-open topology.*

*Proof:* Metrizable is standard: Choose a compact exhaustion  $K_1, K_2, \dots$  of  $\mathbb{H}^n$ , and set  $d_j(f, g) = \sup_{z \in K_j} |f(z) - g(z)|$ . Then the metric

$$d(f, g) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j} \frac{d_j(f, g)}{1 + d_j(f, g)}$$

induces the compact-open topology.

To prove compactness, we need to show that  $\mathcal{C}$  is precompact and closed in  $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{H}^n)$ . By the definition of the Carathéodory metric, any holomorphic map  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  decreases Carathéodory distance. Thus, every  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  satisfies

$$d_{\mathbb{H}}(f(z_1, \dots, z_n), i) \leq d_{\mathbb{H}^n}((z_1, \dots, z_n), (i, \dots, i)).$$

The right side of the inequality is continuous in the  $z_j$ . So  $\mathcal{C}$  is locally uniformly bounded and thus precompact. The inequality also implies that any accumulation point of  $\mathcal{C}$  has image contained in  $\mathbb{H}$ . Furthermore, (A) and (B) are closed conditions. Thus,  $\mathcal{C}$  is closed in  $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{H}^n)$ .  $\square$

Let  $\mu$  be a Borel probability measure on  $\mathcal{C}$ . For each  $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ , the evaluation map  $f \mapsto f(z)$  is a continuous function on the compact space  $\mathcal{C}$ . So the evaluation map is  $\mu$ -integrable. We denote its integral by  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu(f)$ .

**Proposition 2.3.** *Suppose  $g \in \mathcal{C}$  is extremal. Let  $\mu$  be a Borel probability measure on  $\mathcal{C}$ . Suppose  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu(f) = g(z)$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ . Then  $\mu$  is  $\delta_g$ , the Dirac measure concentrated at  $g$ .*

*Proof:* Though this result can be derived as a formal consequence of Proposition 2.1, we prefer to give a direct proof.

The proof is similar to that of Proposition 2.1. To establish the analog of equality (7), we need to differentiate  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu(f)$  under the integral sign; Proposition 2.2 implies that the family  $\{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} | f \in \mathcal{C}\}$  is locally uniformly bounded, which justifies switching  $\int$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j}$ .

Let  $U$  be the complement of the zero set of  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}$ . Fix  $z \in U$ . Arguing as before, we get

$$(8) \quad \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(z) \right) \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}(z) \right)^{-1} \geq 0,$$

for  $\mu$ -almost-every  $f$ . Thus, for  $\mu$ -a.e.  $f$ , (8) holds at all  $z \in U$  with rational coordinates. So  $\mu$ -a.e.  $f$  satisfies (8) on  $U$ . We conclude that  $\mu$ -a.e.  $f$  is equal to  $g$ . This means that  $\mu = \delta_g$ .  $\square$

### 3. AVERAGING OVER TRANSLATIONS

Let  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  be a holomorphic map. For each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , we define

$$f_t(z_1, \dots, z_n) = f(z_1 - t, \dots, z_n - t) + t.$$

The action  $(f, t) \mapsto f_t$  is the translation flow on  $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{H}^n)$ . The family  $\mathcal{C}$  is invariant under the translation flow.

For each  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $r > 0$ , we define the average  $\mathcal{A}_r[f] \in \mathcal{C}$  by

$$\mathcal{A}_r[f](z) = \frac{1}{2r} \int_{-r}^r f_t(z) dt.$$



One might expect that averaging  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  over the entire flow yields an invariant element. This is indeed the case:

**Proposition 3.1.** *For each  $f \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_r[f]$  converges locally uniformly to  $\mathbf{g}(z) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j$  as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .*

*Proof:* Fix  $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ . By Proposition 2.2, there is a  $C(z) > 0$  so that

$$(9) \quad |f(z)| < C(z)$$

for all  $f \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Fix  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ . We use (9) to compare  $\mathcal{A}_r[f]$  and the translate  $(\mathcal{A}_r[f])_s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{A}_r[f](z) - (\mathcal{A}_r[f](z))_s| &= \frac{1}{2r} \left| \int_{r-s}^r f_t(z) dt - \int_{-r-s}^{-r} f_t(z) dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{s}{r} C(z). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, any limit point of the family  $\{\mathcal{A}_r[f]\}_{r>0}$  along a sequence with  $r \rightarrow \infty$  is invariant under all translations. But, as we will show in Proposition 6.2, the only translation-invariant element of  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $\mathbf{g}$ . Since  $\mathcal{C}$  is sequentially compact, we get the desired result.  $\square$

#### 4. THE MAIN RESULT

We now use Propositions 2.3, 3.1 and the Banach-Alaoglu theorem to prove the main result.

**Theorem 4.1.** *Suppose  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  is holomorphic and satisfies  $f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ . Let  $\alpha_j = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(i, \dots, i)$ , and define  $\mathbf{g}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j$ . Fix  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and let  $U$  be any open neighborhood of  $\mathbf{g}$  in the compact-open topology. Then for sufficiently large  $r$ , the set  $\{t \in [-\frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2}] | f_t \in U\}$  has measure at least  $(1 - \varepsilon)r$ .*

*Proof:* We may assume without loss of generality that  $\alpha_j = \frac{1}{n}$  for  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . So  $f \in \mathcal{C}$ . Let  $\mu_r$  be the pushforward to  $\mathcal{C}$  of the uniform probability measure on  $[-r, r]$ , via the continuous map  $t \mapsto f_t$ . Then the desired result is equivalent to the assertion that  $\mu_r \rightarrow \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$  weakly as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .

By the Banach-Alaoglu theorem, the space of Borel probability measures on the compact metric space  $\mathcal{C}$  is sequentially compact. It thus suffices to show that any limit point  $\mu$  of  $\{\mu_r\}_{r>0}$  along a sequence with  $r \rightarrow \infty$  is  $\delta_{\mathbf{g}}$ . Proposition 3.1 says that  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu_r(g) \rightarrow \mathbf{g}(z)$ , as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ . So  $\mu$  satisfies

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(z) d\mu(f) = \mathbf{g}(z)$$

for all  $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ . By Proposition 2.3,  $\mu = \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

*Remark:* We do not know if  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f_t = \mathbf{g}$  for all  $f \in \mathcal{C}$ .

As a corollary to the main result, we obtain the generalization of Proposition 1.1 to maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ .

**Corollary 4.2.** *Suppose  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  is holomorphic and satisfies  $f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ . Suppose in addition that  $f(z_1 + T, \dots, z_n + T) = f(z_1, \dots, z_n) + T$  for some  $T > 0$  and all  $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{H}^n$ . Then  $f$  is equal to the function  $\mathbf{g}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j$ , where  $\alpha_j = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(i, \dots, i)$ .*

*Proof:* Assume WLOG  $\alpha_j = \frac{1}{n}$ . The hypothesis on  $f$  means that it is a periodic point of the translation flow, with period  $T$ . Thus,  $\mu_T = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mu_r = \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$ . Since  $t \mapsto f_t$  is continuous, it follows that  $f_t = \mathbf{g}$  for all  $t \in [-T, T]$ . In particular,  $f = \mathbf{g}$ , as claimed.

## 5. UNIPOTENT SUBGROUPS ACTING ON $\mathcal{D}$

In this section, we restate our results in terms of the action of  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{H})$  on  $\mathcal{D}$ .

The group  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{H}) \cong \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  acts on  $\mathcal{D}$  by conjugation: An element  $\gamma \in \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  sends  $f \in \mathcal{D}$  to the function  $\gamma \cdot f$  given by

$$(\gamma \cdot f)(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \gamma f(\gamma^{-1} z_1, \dots, \gamma^{-1} z_n).$$

By the chain rule,  $\gamma \cdot f$  has the same first partials at  $(i, \dots, i)$  as  $f$ . So  $\mathcal{C}$  is invariant under the action.

An element of  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  is called *unipotent* (or *parabolic*) if it fixes exactly one point in  $\partial\mathbb{H}$ . A *unipotent subgroup* of  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  is a nontrivial one-parameter subgroup whose non-identity elements are unipotent. Every unipotent subgroup is conjugate to the group of translations  $z \mapsto z + t$ .

The following generalization of our results is immediate:

**Theorem 5.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the family of holomorphic maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  which restrict to the identity on the diagonal. Let  $f \in \mathcal{D}$ . For each  $j$ ,  $\lambda \mapsto \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda)$  is identically equal to some nonnegative constant  $\alpha_j$ .*

*Let  $\{\gamma_t\} \subset \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  be a unipotent subgroup. There is a unique  $\gamma_1$ -invariant holomorphic  $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{D}$  satisfying  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \alpha_j$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .*

*Let  $\mu_r$  be the pushforward to  $\mathcal{D}$  of the uniform measure on  $[-r, r]$ , by the map  $t \mapsto \gamma_t \cdot f$ . Then  $\mu_r \rightarrow \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$  weakly as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ .*

*Remark:* Theorem 5.1 holds exactly as stated with  $\mathbb{H}$  replaced by  $\mathbb{D}$ .

## 6. A RIGIDITY RESULT

Below, we establish the rigidity result we used in the proof of Proposition 3.1, namely that any  $f \in \mathcal{D}$  which is invariant under all translations is a convex combination of the coordinate functions.

First, we need a lemma.

**Lemma 6.1.** *Let  $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a harmonic function with  $\phi(0) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(0) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(0) = 0$ . Suppose there is a  $C > 0$  so that  $\phi(z) \geq -C|z|$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ . Then  $\phi$  is identically zero.*

*Proof:* The idea is to use the Poisson integral formula to show that  $\phi$  has sublinear growth.

Write  $\phi = \phi_+ - \phi_-$ , where  $\phi_+(z) = \max\{0, \phi(z)\}$ , and  $\phi_-(z) = \max\{0, -\phi(z)\}$ . Fix  $r > 0$ , and set

$$A = \int_0^1 \phi_+(re^{2\pi i \theta}) d\theta, \quad B = \int_0^1 \phi_-(re^{2\pi i \theta}) d\theta.$$

By the mean value property,  $A - B = \phi(0) = 0$ . We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |\phi(re^{2\pi i\theta})| d\theta &= A + B \\ &= 2B \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \phi_-(re^{2\pi i\theta}) \\ &\leq 2Cr, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality, we've used  $\phi(z) \geq -C|z|$ . Now, for any  $z$  with  $|z| = \frac{r}{2}$ , the Poisson integral formula for the ball  $B_r(0)$  yields

$$|\phi(z)| = \left| \int_0^1 \frac{r^2 - \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2}{r|z - re^{2\pi i\theta}|} \phi(re^{2\pi i\theta}) d\theta \right| \leq \sup_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} \left( \frac{3r}{4|z - re^{2\pi i\theta}|} \right) \cdot \int_0^1 |\phi(re^{2\pi i\theta})| d\theta \leq 3Cr.$$

Since  $r$  was arbitrary, we have  $|\phi(z)| \leq 6C|z|$  for all  $z$ . Since  $\phi$  is harmonic and has sublinear growth,  $\phi$  is affine, that is,  $\phi(x + iy) = ax + by + c$  for some  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ . (Indeed, the higher derivatives of  $\phi$  at 0 vanish, as we can see by differentiating Poisson's formula on  $B_r(0)$  under the integral and letting  $r$  tend to infinity.) By assumption,  $\phi$  and its first derivatives vanish at the origin, so  $\phi$  is identically 0.

□

We now prove the main result of this section.

**Proposition 6.2.** *Fix positive constants  $\alpha_j$  with  $\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j = 1$ . Let  $f : \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  be a holomorphic function satisfying*

$$(A) \quad f(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda,$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ .

$$(B) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \alpha_j,$$

for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$  and  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

$$(C) \quad f(z_1 + t, \dots, z_n + t) = f(z_1, \dots, z_n) + t,$$

for all  $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{H}^n$  and all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $f$  is the function  $f(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j z_j$ .

*Proof:* As usual, we assume  $\alpha_j = \frac{1}{n}$ . The idea is to first show that  $f$  is of form

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j + H(z_2 - z_1, z_3 - z_2, \dots, z_n - z_{n-1}),$$

for some holomorphic  $H : \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ . Then we use Lemma 6.1 to show that  $H \equiv 0$ .

Let

$$g(z_1, \dots, z_n) = f(z_1, \dots, z_n) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j.$$

In terms of  $g$ , conditions (A), (B), (C) become

$$(A') \quad g(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = 0.$$

$$(B') \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = 0.$$

$$(C') \quad g(z_1 + t, \dots, z_n + t) = g(z_1, \dots, z_n), \text{ for all } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Condition  $C'$  implies that

$$(10) \quad g(z_1 + c, \dots, z_n + c) = g(z_1, \dots, z_n),$$

for all complex  $c$  with  $\text{Im}(c) > -\min_j \text{Im}(z_j)$ . Indeed, fixing  $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{H}$ , the holomorphic function  $c \mapsto g(z_1 + c, \dots, z_n + c) - g(z_1, \dots, z_n)$  vanishes on the real axis and, thus, on the whole domain.

Now, write  $g(z_1, \dots, z_n) = h(a, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})$ , where

$$a = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j \text{ and } d_j = z_{j+1} - z_j \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n-1,$$

and  $h$  is holomorphic on the image  $\Omega$  of  $\mathbb{H}^n$  under the coordinate change.

For each  $a \in \mathbb{H}$ , let

$$\Omega(a) = \{(d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \mid (a, d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \Omega\}.$$

Define  $h^a : \Omega(a) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by

$$h^a(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}) = h(a, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}).$$

For each  $a \in \mathbb{H}$ ,  $\Omega(a)$  is a convex open set containing the origin. Moreover,  $\Omega(ta) = t\Omega(a)$  for  $t > 0$ . It follows that  $\Omega(it_1) \subset \Omega(it_2)$  for  $0 < t_1 < t_2$ , and that  $\bigcup_{t>0} \Omega(it) = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ .

Now, (10) implies  $h^{it_1}(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}) = h^{it_2}(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})$  whenever  $(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}) \in \Omega(it_1)$  and  $t_1 < t_2$ . Since  $\bigcup_{t>0} \Omega(it) = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ , there is a holomorphic  $H : \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  so that  $h^{it} = H|_{\Omega(it)}$ . Again by (10),  $h^{x+iy} = h^{iy}$  for all  $x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$ . So

$$h^a = H|_{\Omega(a)}, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{H}.$$

It thus suffices to show that  $H$  is identically 0.

Recall that

$$f = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n z_j + g(z_1, \dots, z_n) = a + h(a, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}).$$

Since  $f$  maps into  $\mathbb{H}$ ,  $h^a$  maps  $\Omega(a)$  into the strip  $\{z \mid \text{Im}(z) > -\text{Im}(a)\}$ . Thus,  $H$  maps each  $\Omega(it)$  to  $\{\text{Im}(z) > -t\}$ .

Recall that  $\Omega(i)$  is open and contains 0. So  $\Omega(i)$  contains an open Euclidean ball  $B_r(0)$  centered at the origin. Then  $B_{rt}(0) \subset \Omega(it)$ , so  $H(B_{rt}) \subset \{\text{Im}(z) > -t\}$ , for all  $t > 0$ . Thus, if  $(\sum |d_j|^2)^{1/2} = rt$ , then

$$\text{Im}[H(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})] \geq -t.$$

In other words, we have

$$(11) \quad \text{Im}[H(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})] \geq -\frac{(\sum |d_j|^2)^{1/2}}{r},$$

for all  $(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ .

Condition (A') implies  $h(a, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$ , so

$$(12) \quad H(0, \dots, 0) = 0.$$

Finally, condition (B') and the chain rule imply that the derivatives  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial d_j}(a, 0, \dots, 0)$  are 0, so that

$$(13) \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial d_j}(0, \dots, 0) = 0 \quad \forall j.$$

We reduce to Lemma 6.1. Fix arbitrary  $(d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})$  with  $\sum_j |d_j|^2 = 1$ . By (11), (12), and (13) the harmonic function

$$\phi(z) = \text{Im} [H(d_1 z, \dots, d_{n-1} z)]$$

satisfies the conditions of the lemma, with  $C = \frac{1}{r}$ . We conclude that  $\text{Im}(H)$ , and thus  $H$ , are identically 0.  $\square$

## 7. APPENDIX: POLARIZATION

Markovic's proof in [4] of Proposition 1.1 uses the classical polarization principle. The proof generalizes almost verbatim to a proof of the corresponding result for maps  $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  (Corollary 4.2), but the polarization principle must be replaced by the following fact:

**Proposition 7.1.** *Let  $V$  be the real vector subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^n$  consisting of points the form  $(r + t_1 i, \dots, r + t_n i)$  with  $r$  and  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  real and  $\sum_{j=1}^n t_j = 0$ . Let  $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  be a domain such that  $U \cap V$  is nonempty. If  $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is holomorphic and vanishes on  $U \cap V$ , then  $h$  is identically 0 on  $U$ .*

(The polarization principle is the  $n = 2$  case of the above result.) We will prove Proposition 7.1 as a corollary of the next proposition.

**Proposition 7.2.** *Let  $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  be a domain, and let  $M \subset U$  be a nonempty smooth submanifold. Suppose for each  $p \in M$  that  $T_p M$  and  $i(T_p M)$  together span  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . Let  $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a holomorphic function which vanishes on  $M$ . Then  $h$  is identically 0 on  $U$ .*

*Proof:* Let  $p \in M$ , and consider the differential  $dh_p : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ . Since  $f$  vanishes on  $M$ ,  $dh_p$  vanishes on  $T_p M$ . Since  $dh_p$  is complex-linear, it vanishes also on  $i(T_p M)$ . But since  $T_p M + i(T_p M) = \mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $dh_p = 0$ . Since  $p$  was arbitrary, we conclude the first partial derivatives  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z_j}$  vanish on  $M$ . Applying the same argument to  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z_j}$ , we find that the second partials  $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z_k \partial z_j}$  also vanish on  $M$ . Continuing inductively, we find that all higher derivatives vanish on  $M$ . Since  $h$  is analytic, it follows that  $h$  is identically 0 on  $U$ .  $\square$

*Proof of Proposition 7.1:* If  $p \in U \cap V$ ,  $T_p V$  identifies naturally with  $V$ . The vector space  $V$  has (real) dimension  $n$ , and  $V \cap iV = \{0\}$ , so  $\mathbb{C}^n = V \oplus iV$ . So Proposition 7.2 applies, with  $M = U \cap V$ .  $\square$

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Peter Burton, Oleg Ivrii, Gregory Knese, John McCarthy, and Vladimir Markovic for helpful discussion.

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